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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/976,726	10/12/2001	Jason King	5150-58700	2464
35690	7590	07/25/2005	EXAMINER	
MEYERTONS, HOOD, KIVLIN, KOWERT & GOETZEL, P.C. P.O. BOX 398 AUSTIN, TX 78767-0398			ZHOU, TING	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

DATE MAILED: 07/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/976,726

Applicant(s)

KING ET AL.

Examiner

Ting Zhou

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 May 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30,32-44,46-60 and 62-71 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15, 19-30,32-44,46-60 and 62-70 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 16-18 and 71 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 8/30/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. The Request for Continued Examination (RCE) filed on 10 May 2005 under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 09/976,726 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows.
2. The amendment filed on 10 May 2005, submitted with the filing of the RCE have been received and entered. Applicant has cancelled claims 31, 45 and 61 and added new claims 67-71. Claims 1-30, 32-44, 46-60 and 62-71 as amended are pending in the application.

### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

3. Claims 16-18 and 71 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

4. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The present invention teaches a method for enabling a graphical program to respond to user interface events.

Each of claims 16 and 71 teach the distinct feature of displaying a second node for dynamically registering user interface events in the block diagram in response to user input; wherein the receiving the third user input specifying the one or more user interface events to configure for the first node comprises receiving user input specifying a first user interface event to dynamically register during execution of the graphical program; wherein the method further

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comprises configuring the second node dynamically register the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program; wherein, before the dynamically registering the first user interface event, the first node is operable to receive the first user interface event. The closest prior art, Bailey et al. U.S. Patent 6,684,385 (hereinafter "Bailey") teaches displaying nodes for receiving and responding to user interface events (displaying a node, i.e. symbol/icon/object in the windows upon a user input, i.e. user selection of the symbol/icon/object from the toolbar, to create a block diagram, wherein the node can receive interface events such as selection of the node for wiring) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B). However, Bailey fails to teach displaying a second node for dynamically registering user interface events in the block diagram in response to user input; wherein the receiving the third user input specifying the one or more user interface events to configure for the first node comprises receiving user input specifying a first user interface event to dynamically register during execution of the graphical program; wherein the method further comprises configuring the second node dynamically register the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program; and wherein, before the dynamically registering the first user interface event, the first node is operable to receive the first user interface event. Thus, the prior art fails to anticipate or render the above limitations, when taken with the limitations of the parent claim as a whole, obvious.

Claim 17 depends upon claim 16 and therefore, fails to be anticipated or rendered obvious by the prior art as well, when taken with the limitations of the parent claims as a whole.

Claim 18 identifies the distinct feature of the one or more user interface events specified by the third user input includes a first user interface event; displaying a second node for dynamically unregistering user interface events in the block diagram in response to user input;

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configuring the second node to dynamically un-register the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program; wherein, before the dynamically un-registering the first user interface event, the first node is operable to receive the first user interface event; wherein, after the dynamically un-registering the first user interface event, the first node is not operable to receive the first user interface event. The closest prior art, Bailey et al. U.S. Patent 6,684,385 (hereinafter "Bailey") teaches specifying a first user interface event via a third user input (receiving user input specifying user interface events such as connecting/linking one node to another via user-indicated wiring) (column 4, lines 22-40). However, Bailey fails to teach displaying a second node for dynamically unregistering user interface events in the block diagram in response to user input; configuring the second node to dynamically un-register the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program; wherein, before the dynamically un-registering the first user interface event, the first node is operable to receive the first user interface event; and wherein, after the dynamically un-registering the first user interface event, the first node is not operable to receive the first user interface event. Thus, the prior art fails to anticipate or render the above limitations, when taken with the limitations of the parent claim as a whole, obvious.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who

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has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

5. Claims 1-7, 10-15, 19-30, 32-44, 46-60 and 62-70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Bailey et al. U.S. Patent 6,684,385 (hereinafter "Bailey").

Referring to claims 1, 23 and 32, Bailey teaches a computer implemented method and memory medium comprising creating a graphical user interface for the graphical program in response to first user input (presenting a graphical user interface in response to a first user input, i.e. upon opening) (column 7, lines 52-67 and Figure 4A); displaying a first node for receiving user interface events in a block diagram for the graphical program in response to second user input (displaying nodes, i.e. symbols/icons/objects in the windows upon a second user input, i.e. user selection of the symbol/icon/object from the toolbar, to create a block diagram) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B); receiving third user input specifying one or more user interface events to configure for the first node (receiving user input specifying user interface events such as connecting/linking one node to another via wiring) (column 4, lines 22-40); and configuring the first node to receive the one or more user interface events specified by the third user input during execution of the graphical program (wiring, i.e. linking the nodes together

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according to user input when creating the application program) (column 4, lines 10-40, column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and column 9, lines 46-61).

Referring to claim 19, Bailey teaches a computer implemented method comprising displaying a first node for receiving programmatic events in a block diagram for the graphical program in response to first user input (displaying nodes, i.e. symbols/icons/objects in the windows upon a first user input, i.e. user selection of the symbol/icon/object from the toolbar, to create a block diagram) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B); receiving second user input specifying one or more programmatic events to configure for the first node (receiving user input specifying user interface events such as connecting/linking one node to another via wiring) (column 4, lines 22-40); and configuring the first node to receive the one or more programmatic events specified by the second user input during execution of the graphical program (wiring, i.e. linking the nodes together according to user input in creating the application program) (column 4, lines 10-40, column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and column 9, lines 46-61).

Referring to claims 36, 53 and 66, Bailey teaches a computer implemented method, memory medium and system comprising a memory storing program instructions (column 5, line 56-column 6, line 39 and Figures 2-3); a processor coupled to the memory (column 5, line 56-column 6, line 39 and Figures 2-3); and a display device (column 5, line 56-column 6, line 39 and Figures 2-3); wherein the processor is operable to execute the program instructions stored in the memory to (column 5, line 56-column 6, line 39 and Figures 2-3): display a first node in a block diagram of the graphical program in response to a user input (displaying a node, i.e. symbol/icon/object in the windows upon a second user input, i.e. user selection of the

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symbol/icon/object from the toolbar, to create a block diagram) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B), wherein the displaying the first node comprises displaying the first node in a block diagram of the graphical program (displaying nodes, i.e. symbols/icons/objects in the windows to create a block diagram) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B); associate graphical source code with the first node in response to user input (each user selected object has an associated graphical source code, i.e. predefined properties and functions) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61); associate a first user interface event with the first node in response to user input (receiving user input specifying user interface events such as connecting/linking one node to another via wiring, or running the connected nodes, i.e. block diagram) (column 4, lines 22-40); and configure the graphical source code associated with the first node to execute in response to the first user interface event associated with the first node (each object has predefined properties such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, the object's predefined function can be executed) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38).

Referring to claims 2, 20, 33 and 69, Bailey teaches the first node comprises one or more sub-diagrams and configuring the one or more sub-diagrams to respond to the one or more user interface events (as shown in Figures 14A-14C, the node diagram displayed comprises a plurality of sub-diagrams, i.e. a plurality of sub-nodes that make up the block diagram, each node being able to receiving user interface events such as selection and linking with another node).

Referring to claims 3, 21 and 34, Bailey teaches receiving user input specifying one or more user interface events to which each of the sub-diagrams corresponds (each user selected symbol/icon/object has predefined properties and functions), wherein for each of the one or more



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sub-diagrams, the configuring the sub-diagrams comprises including graphical source code in the sub-diagram in response to user input, wherein the graphical source code is operable to respond to the one or more user interface events to which the sub-diagram corresponds (each object has predefined properties such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, each object is operable to perform a function at run time) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61).

Referring to claims 4 and 35, Bailey teaches including two or more interconnected nodes in the sub-diagram (as shown in Figures 14A-14C, a plurality, i.e. two or more, nodes are interconnected) (column 4, lines 22-40).

Referring to claims 5, 51 and 64, Bailey teaches a data flow block diagram (linking nodes together to form a data flow diagram) (column 4, lines 22-28 and Figures 14A-14C).

Referring to claims 6, 25, 37 and 54, Bailey teaches executing the graphical program (running the developed application program) (column 17, lines 10-38), wherein one or more user interface events which the first node is configured to receive are generated during execution of the graphical program, wherein the first node is operable to receive the one or more user interface events generated during execution of the graphical program (each object has predefined properties such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, each object is operable to perform a function at run time) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38).

Referring to claim 7, Bailey teaches the one or more user interface events generated during execution of the graphical program are generated in response to user input to the graphical user interface of the graphical program (the outputs/functions of the graphical program

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produced at run-time are generated in response to user input to the graphical user interface, i.e. user selection and linking of objects in creation of the application program) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38).

Referring to claim 10, Bailey teaches configuring the first node to receive notification when the one or more user interface events are generated during execution of the graphical program (objects can receive notifications of events generated during run-time such as a Done event, DataReady event, etc.) (column 17, line 38-column 18, line 62).

Referring to claim 11, Bailey teaches configuring the first node to receive information specifying occurrence of the one or more user interface events during execution of the graphical program (objects can receive information such as notifications of events generated during run-time such as a Done event, DataReady event, etc.) (column 17, line 38-column 18, line 62).

Referring to claims 12, 27 and 70, Bailey teaches displaying graphical source code in the first node operable to respond to the one or more user interface events (displaying interconnection between nodes; in addition, a code window displaying source codes for the nodes of the block diagrams are displayed on the user interface) (column 4, line 51-67 and column 20, lines 14-32).

Referring to claims 13, 46 and 62, Bailey teaches configuring the first node to receive a first user interface event, wherein the first user interface event explicitly specifies a first user interface element of the graphical user interface and an action performed on the first user interface element (nodes of the block diagram can receive user input to explicitly perform an action on a user interface event, such as selecting a menu option, such as "Run" to run the

application programs created from the user selected nodes/objects) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 11).

Referring to claims 14 and 47, Bailey teaches the first user interface element comprises one of an indicator, a control, a menu element and a window (nodes of the block diagram can receive user input to explicitly perform an action on a user interface event, such as selecting a menu option, such as "Run" to run the application programs created from the user selected nodes/objects) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 11).

Referring to claim 15, Bailey teaches displaying a first graphical user interface for configuring the first node, wherein the receiving the third user input specifying the one or more user interface events to configure for the first node comprises receiving user input to the first graphical user interface to specify the one or more user interface events (users input one or more user interface events, such as wiring one to another node, via the graphical user interface shown in Figure 4B) (column 4, lines 11-40 and column 7, line 51-column 8, line 18).

Referring to claim 22, Bailey teaches the one or more programmatic events comprise one of a user interface event, a system event, a timer event, an event generated in response to data acquired from a device (the specified programmatic events include user interface events such as connecting one node to another) (column 4, lines 22-40).

Referring to claims 24, 38, 39, 52, 55, 56 and 65, Bailey teaches arranging a plurality of nodes on a display and interconnecting the plurality of nodes in response to user input to visually indicate functionality of the graphical program (users can interconnect two nodes together via wiring to visually indicate the linked relationship of two nodes) (column 4, lines 22-40 and Figure 4D).

Referring to claim 26, Bailey teaches configuring the block diagram to receive the one or more user interface events (the block diagram created from the nodes can receive user interface events such as connecting the nodes of the block diagram to other nodes) (column 4, lines 22-40, column 7, line 52-column 8, line 25 and Figures 14A-14C).

Referring to claim 28, Bailey teaches displaying a first graphical user interface for selecting user interface events, wherein the receiving the user input specifying the one or more user interface events comprises receiving user input to the first graphical user interface to select the one or more user interface events (users input one or more user interface events, such as wiring one to another node, via the graphical user interface shown in Figure 4B) (column 4, lines 11-40 and column 7, line 51-column 8, line 18), wherein the configuring the graphical program to receive the one or more user interface events is performed in response to the receiving user input to the first graphical user interface to select the one or more user interface events (upon receiving user input via the interface of selecting nodes to connect, the graphical program is able to connect the selected nodes via wiring) (column 4, lines 11-40 and column 7, line 51-column 8, line 18).

Referring to claim 29, Bailey teaches including a first node in the block diagram of the graphical program (displaying a node, i.e. symbol/icon/object in the windows of the GUI) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4B), wherein the configuring the graphical program to receive the one or more user interface events comprises configuring the first node to receive the one or more user interface events in response to the user input specifying the one or more user interface events (the node is configured to receive user interface events such as wiring,

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i.e. linking the nodes together according to user input when creating the application program) (column 4, lines 10-40, column 7, line 52-column 8, line 26 and column 9, lines 46-61).

Referring to claim 30, Bailey teaches the first node includes one or more sub-diagrams (as shown in Figures 14A-14C, the node diagram displayed comprises a plurality of sub-diagrams, i.e. a plurality of sub-nodes that make up the block diagram, each node being able to receiving user interface events such as selection and linking with another node), wherein each sub-diagram includes graphical source code specifying a response to one or more user interface events (each object has predefined properties such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, each object is operable to perform a function at run time) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61).

Referring to claims 40 and 57, Bailey teaches displaying the graphical source code within the first node in response to user input, wherein the graphical source code associated with the first node is visible in the block diagram of the graphical program (as shown in Figures 14A-14C, the interface visibly displaying the block diagram also displays the properties of the node and a code window associated with the node) (column 4, lines 51-67 and column 9, line 46-column 10, line 4).

Referring to claims 41 and 58, Bailey teaches receiving user input specifying the first user interface event to associate with the first node (for example, receiving user input of the first interface event of connecting the first node to another node via wiring) (column 4, lines 11-40 and column 7, line 51-column 8, line 18).

Referring to claims 42 and 59, Bailey teaches associating two or more portions of graphical source code with the first node in response to user input, wherein the configuring the

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graphical source code associated with the first node to execute in response to the first user interface event comprises configuring a first portion from the two or more portions of graphical source code to execute in response to the first user interface event, wherein the method further comprises associating a second user interface event with the first node in response to user input, and configuring a second portion from the two or more portions of graphical source code to execute in response to the second user interface event (event handlers or program code are associated with user input, either textual or graphical, such that upon user input, appropriate portions of code is generated for performing the specified user inputs on the specified nodes) (column 7, lines 23-39, column 11, line 42-column 12, line 30 and column 17, line 11-column 18, line 62).

Referring to claims 43 and 68, Bailey teaches receiving user input specifying a name of the first user interface event (as shown in Figure 4AC, user input user interface events can have associated names such as the menu name, i.e. the name "Run" is associated with the user interface event of running the application program) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 11).

Referring to claims 44 and 60, Bailey teaches displaying a graphical user interface dialog (displaying a user interface dialog, or window, as shown in Figure 4D) wherein the receiving user input specifying the first user interface event to associate with the first node comprises receiving user input via the graphical user interface dialog to specify the first user interface event (users can use the dialog, or window, to specifying user interface events such as connecting one dialog to another) (column 4, lines 11-40, column 7, line 51-column 8, line 26 and Figure 4D).

Referring to claims 48 and 63, Bailey teaches the graphical program includes a graphical user interface (column 7, lines 52-67 and Figure 4D), wherein the first user interface event is

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associated with a user action performed on the graphical user interface (user interface events includes user actions performed via the interface such as wiring one node to another via wiring through the interface) (column 4, lines 11-40 and column 7, line 51-column 8, line 18 and Figure 4D).

Referring to claim 49, Bailey teaches executing the graphical program (running the developed application program) (column 17, lines 10-38); generating the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program, wherein the executing the graphical program includes executing the graphical source code associated with the first node in response to the generating the first user interface event (each object has predefined properties such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, each object is operable to execute a function during execution of the graphical program, i.e. at run time) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38).

Referring to claim 50, Bailey teaches a graphical user interface (Figure 4D), the method further comprising executing the graphical program (running the developed application program) (column 17, lines 10-38); generating the first user interface event during execution of the graphical program, wherein the generating the first user interface event comprises generating the first user interface event in response to user input to the graphical user interface (user input via the interface, such as selection of nodes to be wired together generates the user interface event, causing the objects to execute a predefined function during run-time) (column 4, lines 11-40, column 7, line 51-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38); wherein the executing the graphical program includes executing the graphical source code associated with the first node in response to the generating the first user interface event (each object has predefined properties

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such as Boolean operation, mathematical operation, etc., such that in response to user selection of the object, each object is operable to execute a function during execution of the graphical program, i.e. at run time) (column 8, line 12-column 9, line 61 and column 17, lines 10-38).

Referring to claim 67, Bailey teaches displaying a list of user interface events, wherein receiving the third user input specifying the one or more user interface events to configure for the first node comprises receiving user input to select the one or more user interface events from the displayed list of user interface events (as shown in Figures 4A-4C, a list of menu options that are selectable by the user, i.e. user interface events, are displayed on the menu bar of the graphical user interface) (column 7, line 52-column 8, line 11 and column 33, line 50-column 34, line 39).

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Bailey et al. U.S. Patent 6,684,385 (hereinafter "Bailey"), as applied to claims 1 and 6 above, and Zizzo U.S. Patent 6,578,174.

Referring to claims 8 and 9, Bailey teaches all of the limitations as applied to the claims 1 and 6 above. However, although Bailey teaches the design and display of block diagrams, Bailey fails to explicitly teach the block diagram executes on a first reconfigurable instrument



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and the graphical user interface is displayed on a display of a second, connected computer system. Zizzo teaches a method for providing a graphical user interface for creating a graphical program (providing tools for designing circuits) (Zizzo: column 18, lines 36-38) similar to that of Bailey. In addition, Zizzo further teaches the design executes on a first reconfigurable instrument (server computer system) and the graphical user interface is displayed on a display of a second computer system (the circuit design executes on a central server, or first computer system while a plurality of user, or second computer systems, connected to the server through a network displays the user interface used in designing the circuit diagram) (Zizzo: column 4, lines 50-60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Bailey and Zizzo before him at the time the invention was made, to modify system for executing and displaying block diagrams of Bailey to include the use of a client/server network system in executing and designing diagrams, taught by Zizzo. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to allow design tools to be readily available and easily used on a variety of computing platforms and operating systems.

### *Response to Arguments*

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-66 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Conclusion*

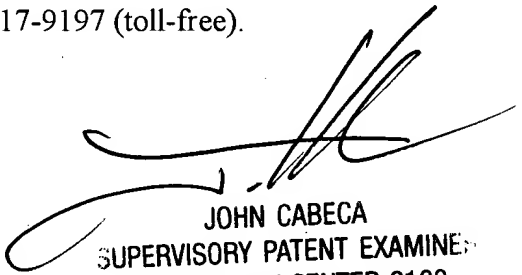
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ



JOHN CABECA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100